CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE.

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DAILY TRIBUNE.

Wednesday Morning.....March 10, 1858.

Chicago Post Office.

The Chicago *Times* is opening its batteries upon Issac Cook; yesterday it poured in a whole broadside upon him, from which we pick up the following shell:

"That many, if not all, of the charges brought forward had some solid foundation on which to rest, will appear by reference to the report and accompanying schedules of Special Mail-agent Allan Pinkerton, under date of Chicago, October 18th, 1855, and now on file at the Postoffice Department in Washington. From these it appears that during the three months ending October 1st, 1855, and subsequent to the time of Dennison's arrest, the sum of $20,972 74 in bank notes, and $19,309 92 in certificates of deposit, bills, exchange, etc.—making a total purloined in those months of $40 282 66—all direct to or passing through the Chicago Postoffice, was completed or at having been."

In common with others, we confess to having lost considerable money during Mr. Cook's term of office, but we never supposed, or believed, that he was a party to the pilferings. He always treated us well, as did his subchief Wenzoe. But justice to the present incumbent compels us to say, that he instituted many valuable reforms in the way of a more prompt and regular delivery of letters and papers, as well as more dispatch in the mailing of mailer left at the office; and our losses of money letters have also been greatly reduced. Still, we don't see how Republicans can interfere to prevent the turning out of Price, and the re-appointment of Cook. We have no idea that a person less than these would receive the slightest attention. Mr. Buchanan is opposed to the Pierce-Douglas Lecompton scheme, while Cook is in favor of it, and on that consideration, and not on State, locality, or capacity will the appointment be made. It is a Democratic fight all around, and there is no use in Republicans interfering in, to be snubbed and insulted for their pains. In this family quarrel. Meanwhile Cook's confirmation seems to hang fire. What is the matter?

POSTSCRIPT.

A special Telegram was received here last evening from Issac Cook, announcing his confirmation by the Senate, as Post Master of this city.

Democratic State Convention.

The Democratic Central Committee of Illinois have issued a call for a State Convention, to meet at Springfield on the 21st of April.—The number of delegates is to be 338, or one to every 200 votes cast for Buchanan. Cook Co. will send 26 delegates. The candidates to be nominated are State Treasurer, and School Superintendent. The Chicago *Times* significantly remarks, in relation to the business that will come before the Convention, that "the opportunity will at the same time be afforded, of making known in the State Convention the position of the Democracy of Illinois upon the questions now agitating the public mind."

We wish to make a prediction—out of no spirit of unkindness to the *Times*, but caused by strong conviction, and that is, that the 26 delegates from Cook Co. will all be Buchanan men—that the Douglas men will be badly beaten right here at the Senator's home. The Irish, who constitute three-fourths of the rank and file of the Chicago Democracy, are wheeling into line for the Administration, and there is no disguising the fact, however unpalatable it may be to the Little Giant's warmest friends. The Catholic Church of the United States will stand by the President and the Slave Power to the end of the chapter.

A Word in Season.

Speaking of the firemen of Chicago, the *Star* of yesterday says:

There is not a fire company in this city but embraces a number of "honest fellows" and "jolly good fellows" among its members. It is a notorious fact that one, especially, of the engine houses—and by a company which has not been disbanded—has been the nightly rendezvous of loafers all winter, and the nightly theatre of drunken revelry, quarreling and fighting.

So far as the entire Fire Department of this city needs to be reorganized, renovated, and purged of any very bad elements it contains, it is nearly time and effort should be directed to that end to the accomplishment of this purpose, to pull merit the praise of all order-loving citizens.

We agree with every word the *Times* says on this subject. There are "newsboys" (in every company, who should be ejected from the department, and their places filled with steady, decent men; and we have strong hopes that it will be done. We agree with the *Times* that "the entire department needs reorganizing, renovating and purifying of the bad elements it contains." It will be among the first duties of the new Council, assisted by Chief Engineer Symmes, to institute a thorough and comprehensive reform in this important department of the City Government.

We are glad that the *Times* editors sit listening to lend a helping hand to this good work. The disbanding of the insurgent companies has removed a great obstacle in the way of reform and efficiency. There never was a more favorable opportunity presented to the Authorities than now. Every good citizen in Chicago, of all parties, will sustain an effort to promote a reform in the fire department.

Religious Revivals.

There both we devote considerable space to a narration of the date and progress of the great Religious Awakening now prevailing, manifesting itself in the East and West. In the West Division the same Awakening is rapidly spreading in the Congregational and some other Churches. We know persons, properly informed in regard to its progress and extent in this city, who will write a communication on the subject.

From Washington.

Mr. Keitt rose to a question of privilege, and read from the *Globe* of this morning, a report of his remarks in the House, during which Mr. Keyes called him "a liar," he had found very much to say, but would not tell," and the suitable position for a gentleman to be translated into Jove, with a pound ink of thunderbolts, which he hurled at the enemy. Nobody was hurt.

CITY ITEMS.

Sudden Death.

Mr. Theodore Dreil of the city of Paderborn, Germany, as also did his wife. He was about 36 years of age, a tailor by trade, and married not quite one year. was aged between 30 and 40 years, was employed as a domestic in the house of a Catholic priest in that city and also possessed about $500. Theodore fell in love with either herself or her money, the testimony does not disclose which, and they were married. Soon after, they left for this country and arrived here last May. Theodore brought over with him the girl Minna Daniels, paying her passage, keeping the latter fact concealed from his wife. On their arrival in this city, the three occupied the same house, and at the time of the arrest lived in Sedgwick street, near Chicago Avenue. Theodore said his wife was badly, beating and otherwise ill-treating her and she several times threatened to poison herself, but was dissuaded from so doing by her friends. They also advised her to have him arrested, but she refused to do so for the reason that she was afraid he would kill her if she did. A short time since, Minna discovered that she was *enceinte* and this gave rise to a great deal of trouble between Theodore and his wife. These matters went on until Monday, when his wife told some of her neighbors that he had poisoned her, and wished them to send for the police. They accordingly went to the station house, and the police notified Coroner Hansen, who went to the house, and to his great surprise found the woman well and cheerful. His questioned her, and she denied that her husband had poisoned her, and at first said there had been no trouble between them, but afterwards acknowledged that she was jealous of him, and that he had often beaten her. The Coroner administered a sharp rebuke to Joseph, and took his leave.

Yesterday, the Coroner was notified that the woman was dead. He went to the house and, from the appearance of the corpse, judged that she died by poison. He then empanelled a jury of inquest and had Minna and Theodore arrested. The Coroner was unable to secure the attendance of the County Physician, and a post mortem examination will not be held until to-day.

It was ascertained that the deceased went to Hoffman's drug store yesterday, and purchased five cents worth of arsenic, saying she wanted it to kill rats.

Theodore resided in the upper part of a two-story basement, and the woman who lives on the first floor stated that about one o'clock yesterday morning she heard a noise as though two persons were scuffling; then a sound as though some one had fallen upon the floor, followed by a noise such as a person would make leaving the room. In the morning Mr. Theodore omitted the step-backet—a very unusual proceedure for him.

Others states that the deceased was quite sick in the evening, and that her husband wanted to go for a doctor, but deceased did not wish him so to do, saying she only had a cold and a little diarrhea. They were up until about 12 o'clock, when she and deceased went to bed in the front room, and Theodore in the back room. She states that sometime during the night, she was partially awakened by a noise as though some one had fallen upon the floor, but thought nothing of it, and went to sleep again. When she awoke in the morning, she found the old woman lying upon the floor, still dead.

The testimony will probably be concluded to day.

A Critical Criticism.—*Editors Tribune:* It is an essential of every good criticism, to adhere to certain truths and principles well established in all arts; thereby a certain tendency will show itself. From this point of view, I hope you will pardon me my comment on your criticism of Mr. Unger's last two Saturday Afternoon Concerts.

In criticising these concerts, it should, firstly, be remembered that they are orchestral concerts. As such, they will have to give us essentially German music, since in Germany alone, orchestral music has been cultivated and fostered in such a degree, which was necessary for the establishment of a good taste, and consequently for the production of the grandest instrumental master-works. Haydn, Mozart, Beethoven, Mendelssohn, Schubert, Schumann, etc., have immortalized their names by their instrumental works. The composers of Italy and France have, with rare exceptions, exerted their talents in the composition of operas, wherein their orchestra generally only fills a subservient place. In modern times, Berlioz, of Paris is, perhaps, the only exception of a composer, not German, who won a reputation by orchestral works.

After the above statement of facts, it would seem natural to conclude that any orchestral work which has passed the high criticism of Germany may well lay claim to excellency. Now, Mendelssohn ranks high as a composer all over Europe. His name may appear unfamiliar here; yet, his operas have been given from Berlin to London. And what connoisseur would prefer an overture like the one to "Crown Diamonds," or to "Zampa," to Mercadante's "Vampyre"? "Fra," the latter composition made to be thoroughly understood, to be appreciated, and it seems rather premature to condemn such an elaborate composition after a single hearing. I am sure, the latter part of the quartette of Mozart, played in last Saturday afternoon's concert, pleased but very few; and, in spite of this, it is a splendid composition, which only requires previous acquaintance to be appreciated.

Secondly, as a musical, as well as of any other work of art, is unity of design. We, therefore, can justly condemn all potpourris and all overtures in that style. In this category must be classed the overture to "Crown Diamonds," "Zampa," and even "William Tell." But I cannot understand why you, after censuring Mr. Unger's Potpourri, which, at least, gives us a number of most excellent airs, praise the Potpourri, Vision in a Dream, which is a shallow production. Further, I wish to state that there is not the slightest similarity between "La Melancolie," by Prume, which Mr. de Clerque substituted for the "Pinkus Caprice, by Vieuxtemps, and Chopin's characteristic inadvisably enforcing your recommendation of Mr. Unger's concerts. I remain yours, &c.

Water Commissioners' Report.

The thirteenth semi-annual report of the Water Commissioners, was laid before the Council Monday evening. From it we make the following extracts:

There were put down of distributing pipes in 1857, in the different Divisions of the city, as follows:

North Division	8,929 feet.
South "	4,861 "
West "	7,681 "
Total	21,471 "

making a total of 25,805 feet, or a little exceeding four and a half miles.

The whole length of pipe, of all sizes, now laid in the city is fifty-eight miles and nine hundred and seven feet.

WORK TO BE DONE IN 1858.

It is the intention of the Board to commence building the reservoirs for the North and West Divisions of the city, as soon as funds can be obtained for the purpose; advertisements, asking for proposals for these constructions, are now published. The building of these two reservoirs, as far as shall be practicable in one season, and some extension of the distributing pipes, are the principal additions to the works lands in view for the present year.

INCOME OF THE WORKS IN 1857.

The income of the works for water rents, assessments, and the profits of tapping pipes, was as large in 1858 as was anticipated. The total revenue for the year from these sources amounts to $97,-008 85, being greater than the income of 1856, by $4,000.

MEANS FOR BUILDING THE WORKS AND THEIR APPLICATION.

The means of the Board for the construction of this Water Works have been wholly derived from the sale of Bonds.

At the close of the year 1857, the whole issue of Water Loan Bonds was.....$950,000 00
Water Loan bonds, Jan. 1st, 1858 outstanding.....
Water Loan bonds redeemed during the year.....
The whole of the appropriations have exceeded the appropriated amounts, amounting to.....

The Bonds and outstanding liabilities as above, are also stated for as follows:

Water Works (or Construction and Extension account)	$725,486 22
Interest Fund on hand	13,992 00
Cost of Land, Buildings and Improvements	1,791 11
Stock, or Machinery, Tools and Materials on hand	1,791 11
Due from Collector	1,196 19
Premium on Bonds	17,197 79
Balance of Interest and Operating account from	
Balance of Interest and Operating account from	74 00
City of Chicago, Fire and Water Department	1,500 00
City of Chicago, Sinking Fund account	1,000 00
Balance in hands of George W. Dole, Treasurer	44 00
	$964,100 07

In the receipts for water rents for 1857, there was an excess of revenue over expenses of $11,630 04, compared with $9,719 17 for 1856.

TABLE OF WATER CONSUMERS AND PARTIES PAYING WATER TAX.

Appended this report is a table prepared under the direction of the Secretary, showing in detail the number and kinds of buildings using water, and the different amounts to be collected from them and for all uses of water, and for water assessments for the year commencing May 1st, 1858. A short summary of this table is given below. There are in the city, within the water district, paying as tax or water rents:

	No.	Rents or Taxes.
Dwelling Houses	4,641	$64,696 20
Commercial Buildings, Ware Houses and Commercial Buildings, Ware Houses and		
Factory Buildings, Steam Engine Houses	155	7,231 25
Churches, Halls, Schools		
Court Houses, Jail, Engine Houses		
Public Buildings, Engine Houses	24	1,329 25
Hotels, Boarding Houses, (in part) made	28	2,236 00
Hotels, Boarding Houses, (in part) made		
up of Dwelling Houses or as Families	672	14,262 25
Stables	155	2,613 50
Breweries, Distilleries and Malt Houses		
Saloons, Restaurants, Bar Rooms	256	7,247 50
Bath Houses, Barber Shops		
Steam Engines	11	550 75
Manufactories, Factories and		
Private Residences	1	221 25
Bath tubs, supplying Locomotives		2,787 75
Water Closets, Private Residences		
Water Closets, Commercial Buildings and Hotels or Dwellings		3,597 00
		$104,197 75

The total income from the Water Works and cost of operating the same has been as follows:

	Receipts.	Expenses.
1855	$54,000 00	$30,000 00
1856	84,719 17	73,000 00
1857	96,108 89	84,478 85
1858	97,008 89	85,378 85
Total	$331,836 95	$272,857 70

The report proceeds to consider what amount will be required to be paid yearly, in order to pay the several loans of the Board within the time they become due. The whole of the present issue of bonds amounts to $950,000, all six per cent. bonds, and payable at various times, from July 1, 1874 to July 1, 1887. Admitting that commencing with 1858 and ending with 1883, there be year by year a surplus revenue of $14,000 from the works within their present limits, and as paid for by the bonds already issued, the surplus to be increased only by the interest which would have been paid on the retired bonds, this surplus with the accumulations from interest thus saved will be sufficient to purchase the whole issue within the dates when they become due, if it be possible to buy the bonds at their seven per cent. par value.

The entire payment of the several loans within their respective periods from the profits of the works is not imperative, and the Commissioners are charged with proper authority to otherwise provide, should it be necessary. The excess of receipts which is required for this purpose is, however, comparatively small, and the burden of it is hardly felt. By this method of gradually extinguishing the debt, the Water Works will, with ease to the City, in a reasonable time, be free from liabilities other than such as shall be formed for extensions, which, from their accompanying revenue, will take care of the debts contracted for them.

U. S. Court.—The Grand Jury.—The following grand jury is empannelled in this Court, and several criminal cases brought before them:

E. B. Baker, Foreman.	Wm. P. White.
Henry Dejay,	Solomon M. Bossler.
N. C. Perkins,	Wm. Arbuckle,
Jo. C. Sweeny,	H. H. Woolfe,
Samuel Chase,	R. S. Hicks,
David F. Wood,	E. C. Dickinson,
A. C. Wilder,	John Webster,
C. C. Buckle,	Galvin Gilbert,
Hi. C. Lafrady,	E. Wilcox,
	John Dewitt.

Census of Poverty.—A man named John Roberts was arrested Monday afternoon by officer Brice, on a charge of forging an order on Messrs. Goss & Hoag, signed with the name of W. Burton. The order was for the delivery of any quantity of groceries that the bearer might require. Roberts obtained about ten dollars worth of groceries from Messrs. G. & H. He was held to bail in the sum of $500 and committed to default.

Boots and Shoes.—Decidedly one of the most interesting and prominent features of the retail trade, just now in our city, is the continued sale of that large establishment of boots and shoes in Wells', 125 Randolph street, under Metropolitan Hall. Everybody can testify to the extensive assortment of fine boots and shoes which have been thrown on our market. One would hardly dream of such a thing as hard times, to see the continued rush which he has had for the past month.

New Flour Mills and Fire.—The undersigned have formed a co-partnership under the firm and style of E. W. Burtnett & Co. for the manufacture and sale of Flour, Meal, Feed, &c. Having purchased a new store and brick Scuffle, which we call Philly's Mills, situated at Algonquin Illinois, where our Mr. Pfaff is well qualified for procuring a supply of grain wheat and other grain, we are confident in our ability to offer our friends articles not surpassable. We shall manufacture expressly for this city's use, and have constantly on hand, white, graham, rye and buckwheat flour, meal, feed, &c. Having a few choice, extra Variety of articles purchased by a good miller, and in the meantime will be glad to see any of our friends, who can find leisure to call at our Store No. 147 South Water street.

E. W. BURTNETT.
CHARLES PFAFF.

Chicago, March 1, 1858. mh2-1m

Fire.

ELMIRA, Ohio, March 9.—A fire in this place, last night, destroyed eight buildings. Loss $50,000; insured for $25,000.

COMMERCIAL.

CHICAGO WHOLESALE MARKET.

Corrected for THE CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE.

RECEIPTS of principal articles by railroad yesterday, March 9th, were 1,767 bbls Flour; 31,243 bu Wheat; 2,760 bu Corn; 8,232 bu Oats; 670 bu Barley; 127 bu Provisions; 34,194 bu Grass Seed; 24,102 bu Timothy do; 1,000 lbs Wool; 2,000 lbs Grass Seed; 24,102 bu Timothy do; 1,000 lbs Wool; 2,000 lbs Hides; 4,000 lbs Provisions; 1,000 lbs Lard; and 40 Horses and Mules.

The following is the amount of Flour and Grain in store March 6, as reported by the commissioners to the Board of Trade:

Wheat, No. 1	47,000
Wheat, No. 2	1,000
Wheat, rejected	6,000
Corn	6,000
Barley	20,000

Nearly numbers are spoiled, but H. Y. Scotsman is fine, and sound.

The weather is pleasant and Spring-like, and prospects are fair that an early opening of navigation will take place. We have heard of no vessels that have yet come up, but it is a fortnight, or three weeks, in the usual calculation that it may by the 1st of next month; so soon as that takes place, receipts of grain will be large from that source, the farmers are sowing their oats, so that a good quantity of seed oats will likely be received from them.

There was little or no change in the FLOUR trade, Saturday's general complaint were shown on Change.

The WHEAT market was in no particular way that could be said active in store, and 60¢ was paid the first receipts at the close. Of receipts are all from dated from May 1st to Feb. 20th, and are subject to storage of 1c per week per bu. April, and 2c every ten days after. New receipts are all those dated after 20th Feb., and are subject to storage of 1c per week for the first twenty days from date, and 2c each ten days after. No change noted in other grains.

The stock of BOARDS and SHINGLES is small, but large quantities are on the way, and will arrive at the lake to-day, but cannot be sent ready to be put on vessels.

The PROVISION market is firm, owing to intelligence from Cincinnati, that a firmer feeling exists among holders there.

The following are transactions of to-day:

WHEAT.—Sales of 2,000 bu No. 1 Spring at 60¢ to 60 3-4¢; 1,500 bu at the close at 60¢; 2,000 bu did remain sold low, might at the close at 60¢; 500 bu in lots to mill at 60¢; 2 cars do at 61¢; 500 bu in lots at 61¢, delivered on a vessel; holders generally ask 61@62¢, but 61¢ would buy considerable quantities in store.

CORN—Unchanged—the 2,000 bu on track.

OATS.—In good demand. Sale of 5,000 bu old receipts at 32¢ in store.

BARLEY.—Market improving; common sells at 45@50¢; best quality 60@70 ¢ bu; some city brewers pay 65¢ for choice.

RYE.—Steady at 55 @ 56 in store.

HIDES.—Active trade; sales at 3½ for green; butchers' and 3½ for green country; green salted 4½; dry salted 11c; dry flint 12@13c. Furs 75 cents for best.

PROVISIONS.—Sales of 200 bbls mess and 100 bbls city mess at Lard 7c for No. 1; Spring Wheat Pork 12 for Mess, and 13 for Prime; Hams 7½@8c; Shoulders 5½@6c; Tallow 5½@6c; Beef 3½@4½c. Mess Beef, $6.50 for city mess.

DRESSED HOGS.—Light receipts, and good demand; sales of 67 head, averaging 200 lbs, at $5.50, and some small lots for choice at $5.75.

LIVE HOGS.—Little or nothing doing for want of stock. CATTLE.—A couple of lots of fair Cattle, averaging probably 1200 lbs, sold to a city packer at $3.50 per 100 lbs live weight.

HORSES.—Sale of a team of good 5 year old Boys at $200. Yesterday 4 or 5 head sold at low rates, and a number now on hand and for sale. A Government Agent at the Pinnie Stables of Sutherland & Co. and can receive 100 head per week for the next 60 days, before April 30th; they are required to be between 15 and 16 hands high, and 4 to 6 years old, and dark color. This will indicate the market favorably for sellers. Some 80 head are on sale at Russell & Miller Stable, 21 State street, and a few head at each of the other Stables.

WOOL.—Receipts 1,000 lbs.

FEATHERS.—Highest price 50¢ for Live Geese; 45¢ for No. 1 do; Choice Mixed, Bones, Grass, Chicken, and Inferior Live Geese down to 30¢; Rags 2½@3c for Dressed Chickens 10@12c each; Turkeys 7@8c ₩ lb; Potatoes 30@35c; Onions 40@45c ₩ bu; Apples $2 ₩ bbl; Cranberries 6c ₩ qt; Eggs 12½c ₩ doz; Butter 12@15c ₩ lb; Cheese 8@9c ₩ lb; Honey 10@12½c ₩ lb; Beeswax 25c ₩ lb; Tallow 5@6c ₩ lb; Peanuts 60@65c ₩ bu.

Exchange Quotations.

BANKING HOUSE OF E. F. WILLARD & VOTEE, No. 74 Dearborn Street, Chicago, March 9, 1858.

The following are the current quotations of this date:

Gold	Buying	¾ premium	selling	¾ premium
Silver		¾ premium		¾ premium
New England		¾ premium		¾ premium
New York		¾ premium		¾ premium
Philadelphia		¾ premium		¾ premium
Baltimore		¾ premium		¾ premium
Pittsburgh		¾ premium		¾ premium
Cincinnati		¾ premium		¾ premium
Cleveland		¾ premium		¾ premium
Detroit		¾ premium		¾ premium
Michigan		¾ premium		¾ premium
Indiana		¾ premium		¾ premium
Illinois		¾ premium		¾ premium
Wisconsin		¾ premium		¾ premium
Iowa		¾ premium		¾ premium
Missouri		¾ premium		¾ premium
Kentucky		¾ premium		¾ premium
Tennessee		¾ premium		¾ premium
Canada		¾ premium		¾ premium

Par Indiana.

Treasury Notes	¾ dis. selling.
Bank of Commerce, N. Y.	¾ dis. selling.
Bank of Commerce, Ill.	¾ dis. selling.
Bank of Commerce, Ind.	¾ dis. selling.
Bank of Commerce, Mich.	¾ dis. selling.
Bank of Commerce, Wis.	¾ dis. selling.
Bank of Commerce, Iowa	¾ dis. selling.
Bank of Commerce, Mo.	¾ dis. selling.
Bank of Commerce, Ky.	¾ dis. selling.
Bank of Commerce, Tenn.	¾ dis. selling.
Bank of Commerce, Can.	¾ dis. selling.

Sterling exchange is taken in the discounting, at par value.

E. F. WILLARD & VOTEE, Bankers.

The following is the comparative statement of the Post Office quota Look & Palmer's as furnish via:

	During.	Ending.
1855		
1856		
1857		
1858		

Statistics of Cincinnati.—We have received a pamphlet of 92 pages, containing the annual statement of the trade and commerce of Cincinnati for the past year, as reported to the Chamber of Commerce of that city by their secretary, Mr. Wm. Smith. Although in figures alone, in comparison with Chicago commerce, but a limited grain, lumber, and beef trade, it leaves us above all other marks in its pork and whisky trade, and shows an immense traffic in dry goods and groceries, exhibiting some, provisions, coal, &c. The receipts of flour were 1,000,000 bbls and 50,000 half bbls; 3,833,833 head; the imports of sugar were 18,000 hhds and 10,-000 bbls; (a falling off of one-half from previous seasons.) Salt imports 212,971 bbls and 146,328 bags; of Corn, 1,424,000 bush of Wheat, only 72,720 bus; 118,333 bus Rye; 351,000 bus Barley and 324,312 bus Oats. Now the greatest article of its trade is whisky, the imports of which were 76,971 bbls, in 1857, and 67,000 bbls of one-half from previous seasons. Total imports 212,971 bbls and 146,328 bags; of Corn, 1,424,000 bush of Wheat, only 72,720 bus; 118,333 bus Rye; 351,000 bus Barley and 324,312 bus Oats. Now the greatest article of its trade is whisky, the imports of which were 76,971 bbls, in 1857, and 67,000 bbls of one-half from previous seasons. Total and stability 7,000,000 tons of coin and other grain, and we give the statement of Mr. Smiths credit for truth in saying "Cincinnati is, beyond all doubt, the most extensive whisky market in the world."

Buckwheat Flour.—A sample of the finest article of this line was shown on Change yesterday, by Butterworth & Co., that has appeared in this market. It was from the mill of C. Guiney & Sons, Dixon, Illinois.

These mills are among the largest in the State, making over 800 bbls, with nine run of stone, and Pfaff's patent chilled iron, corn and wheat cracker, by which they make the finest whiting. So soon as grain in suitable business quarters, it will be sought after at higher rates than the old-fashioned block grinding flour.

New York Market—March 9.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

FLOUR—Market dull and unchanged; sales 8,000 bbls at $4.50@4.75 for super state, $4.70@4.75 for super extra; $5 @5.05 for choice do; $4.75@4.80 for common extra State; $4.90 @5.05 for extra Genesee; $5.05@5.10 for round hoop extra Ohio; $5.10@5.15 for trade brands; $5.10@5.15 for round hoop extra Ohio; $5.10@5.15 for trade brands.

CANADIAN FLOUR—Firm; sales of 300 bbls at $5.10@5.20 for common to fair extra western and Genesee; $5.20@5.40 for extra do; $5.40@5.60 for fancy and family brands.

RYE FLOUR—In fair request and unchanged at $3.75.

WHEAT—Market partially 1c better; sales 30,000 bu at $1.40@1.41 for white Genesee; $1.38@1.39 for white Western; $1.37@1.38 for red Western; $1.35@1.36 for amber Michigan; $1.33@1.34 for white Canada; $1.30@1.31 for red do; $1.30@1.31 for white Milwaukee; $1.28@1.29 for red do.

CORN—Steady at 65@66c.

New York Stock Market—March 9.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

Stocks at Second Board—Sixth's lower.

Reading	84½	Hudson	87½
Erie	17½	Harlem	12½
Erie Preferred	32½	Illinois Central	87½
Pacific Mail	72½	Cumberland	12½
Michigan Southern	12½	Galena	72½
Michigan Central	72½	Panama	87½
Rock Island	72½	Canton	87½
Fort Wayne	87½	Cleveland	87½

Exchange on London, 9½@9¾ premium.

Money—Easy at 6 per cent.

Sales at Second Board—Sixth's lower.

Reading, 84½; Michigan Southern, 12½; Rock Island, 72½; Illinois Central, 87½; Galena, 72½; Panama, 87½; Canton, 87½; Cleveland, 87½; Hudson, 87½; Harlem, 12½; Cumberland, 12½; Pacific Mail, 72½; Michigan Central, 72½; Erie, 17½; Erie Preferred, 32½; Fort Wayne, 87½.

HARVEST INTELLIGENCE.

From the Hinsdale Lake Journal.—The Southern Chronicle of Feb. 26, says:—"The weather during the past week has been so cold as to wet the ground, and the frost is still in it. Should a thaw come, it will be very much in the way of seeding. During the month of January, the weather was unusually mild, and the ground was plowed in many places. Should the present cold weather continue much longer, it will retard the farmers about getting their seeds in to vegetate during the month of March."

OPENING OF LAKE SUPERIOR.—From observations taken at Fort Brady, and published in the "Canadian Journal," a scientific periodical, printed at Toronto, we condense the following, as the dates of the opening of navigation at the Sault St. Marie for 11 years, commencing in 1844:

1844	April 26	1851	May 1.
1845	" 30	1852	" 3.
1846	" 30	1853	" 3.
1847	" 30	1854	" 3.
1848	May 2	1855	April 30.
1849	" 2	1856	" 30.
1850	April 30	1857	" 30.

In this navigation opened about the first week in May. In the usual way, open about the last of April, and in 1857, about the 4th or 5th of May.

FLAVORING EXTRACTS,
Of our own Make, and Warranted Pure.
J. H. REED & CO.,
mh8 154 & 156 Lake street.

TO SMOKERS.
Genuine Turkish Tobacco,
Of Superior Flavor,
For sale by J. H. REED & CO.,
mh8 154 & 156 Lake st.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Later from Kansas.

St. Louis, March 9.—The Republican learns that an attempt has been made to contest the Judges of Election at Delaware Crossing, to prevent them giving evidence to Denver, as required by Calhoun.

James Mandas, one of the judges, was shot in the head and killed.

The Clerks of Shawnee precinct are preparing a certificate under oath, stating that they gave the testimony they did before the Investigating Committee, under threats of death.

A letter from Fort Scott says that place has been taken by a company of Lane's men, who were robbing stores and killing horses. No lives lost.

Cook in the Senate—Bankrupt Law.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—The Senate was in executive session, to-day, two hours and a half, on the nomination of Mr. Cook, as Postmaster of Chicago. The debate was carried and exciting, but no question was taken, in consequence of the absence of a quorum.

Hon. Thos. Cochrane presented, in the House, to-day, a petition for a bankrupt law, numerously signed by merchants of New York. Also three petitions for a homestead law, from merchants of Boston.

Later from Kansas.

St. Louis, March 9.—The *Leader* learns by a gentleman from Kansas that the Topeka and Anti-Topeka men of Leavenworth have quarrelled concerning the policy to be pursued, and the two sets of candidates have been nominated to the Constitutional Convention. The Democrats make no nomination. It is reported that Lane had called on the Free State militia to attack Weston, Mo., but the report is discredited here.

Things in New York.

NEW YORK, March 9th.—A Washington dispatch to the *Tribune* says the intended movement for reclassing the inquiry to the Select Committee, with instructions is postponed, owing to circumstances.—Pro Anti-Lecompton men being away.

A silk store in Chambers street was burglariously entered last night, and robbed of goods to the amount of several thousand dollars.

Sinking of a Propeller.

DETROIT, March 9.—The propeller Globe, belonging to the Great Western Railroad Company, capsized and sank while loading with live stock at the Michigan Central Railroad dock this P. M. She had over 100 head of cattle on board, many of which were lost. The propeller will be raised.

Fire in Troy.

TROY, March 9.—A fire broke out this morning in the Troy Bleach Works, on 14th hill, owned by Wm. H. Towart. The main building was entirely destroyed. Loss from $70,000 to $75,000—fully insured; principally in Providence offices. The fire originated in a defective flue.

Schooners Wrecked.

BOSTON, March 9.—The schooner Ocean Bird, from Wilmington for Boston, is ashore at Point Allerton. Her crew are all lost.

The schooner Pilot, from Halifax, went ashore this morning at 34 Cliff Schituate, and lodged. Crew saved.

NEW YORK, March 9.—The barque Adriatic, Capt. Durham, from Marseilles, after having been libelled by the French Judicial authorities, and from thence went to Spezzia, where she was furnished with supplies, was spoken on the 29th of January, off Cape Palos, one day's pall east of Gibraltar, on her way to this city.

Election in Syracuse.

SYRACUSE, March 9th.—William Winton, Democrat, is elected Mayor by about 200 majority.

Sailing of the Steam Frigate Niagara.

NEW YORK, March 9.—The steam frigate Niagara sailed to-day for England.

Election.

BOSTON, March 9.—Gen. Cushing, the Democratic candidate for Mayor, was elected at the municipal election to-day.

To-Day's Advertisements.

FOR RENT—STEAM POWER AND Warerooms on canal st. Inquire at 54 Canal street. VINCENT, SIMOND & CO.

WANTED—$12,000 FOR FIVE YEARS. Unquestionable real estate security given. Address box 2,000 Tribune office.

$3000.—THE ABOVE AMOUNT OF Cash is wanted for one year, for which ample security and interest will be paid. Apply at 54 Clark street, room No. 4, up stairs. mh9-3t

CONFECTIONER WANTED—A GOOD steady hand. Apply at H. K. BRETZMAN'S Fruit and Confectionery Store, Market Street Fair Ground. mh8-3t

Cough Troches.
AN EXCELLENT LOZENGE OF OUR own make, for Coughs, Colds and Hoarseness.
J. H. REED & CO.,
mh8 154 & 156 Lake st.

Pure Confectionary.
STUART'S CANDIES, FRENCH GUM Drops and Cream Drops. A fresh supply just received.
J. H. REED & CO.,
mh8 Druggists and Apothecaries, 154 & 156 Lake st.

BLODGETT PAPER CO.,
72 Randolph Street
THIS COMPANY HAVE RESOURCES that enable them to sell Wall Paper at the lowest Factory prices in the country. Samples sent to any address. Terms cash. Paper is not sold at retail.

2½ cents,	they sell at	6 and	8 cents.
3 "	"	8 "	10 "
4 "	"	10 "	12½ "
5 "	"	12½ "	15 "
6 "	"	15 "	18 "
7 "	"	18 "	20 "

Liberal discount from the above prices to wholesale dealers.
WM. W. SHAW, Agent.

Mount's Indian Root Pills Counterfeited.—Merchants and Traders will be on their guard, and not be imposed upon by a counterfeit of Morse's Indian Root Pills, signed A. B. Morse. All genuine Indian Root Pills have the name and signature of A. J. White & Co. on each box.

A. J. White & Co. have taken nothing the Pill signed A. B. Morse, and we have taken away from them our agency for the genuine Pills. Never buy Morse's Indian Root Pills without finding the name of A. J. White & Co. on the wrapper.

A. J. WHITE & CO.,
49 Liberty street, New York.

We supply the following Druggists in Chicago:
Skiles, Smith & Co.; Barkley Bros.
Tuxton & Robinson; Thomas Lord.
A. P. Fuller,
mh10-1m&2w

Mr. Facts stand to questioned, when the quality of any remedy is proved by testimony in cases of Dr. J. Hamilton's Sarsaparilla. Nearly every one in the community has suffered from the use of mercury, and many people would rather suffer on than take the "great blood purifier" if they knew the terrible effects that are derived from the use of these celebrated Mineral Medicines. Diplomas awarded them, among which is one from the Ohio Mechanics Institute, at their Thirteenth Annual Exhibition at Cincinnati, where Dr. Hamilton was proposed chiefly of Physicians in the city. These are all weighty facts, that cannot help but convince the most incredulous that it is at least worthy of trial. For Dyspepsia, sold forth, these Bitters are a certain cure when used in accordance with the notice. For sale by druggists and dealers generally. mh8-eow

WHITE H. C. Burtman & Co., of Buffalo, N. Y., for Chromos, describing the most wonderfully simple and durable Sewing Machine in the world.

Now advertisement to-day in columns. mh9-1t

BRASS FOUNDRY.—RAILROAD CAR Bronze, and all kinds of Brass Castings for sale by HAMILTON, BROOKS & CO. jan2-w&s 116 and 118 Franklin street

75 HHDS NEW CROP N. O. SUGAR, 100 bbs H. C. Molasses. Arriving and for sale by REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

50 BBLS. WINTER ELEPHANT OIL just received by REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

SAL SODA—FOR SALE LOW, by RAWSON, FAIRS & CO., Wholesale Druggists, 70 Lake street

100 M. CHOICE IMPORTED CIGARS, just received and for sale by REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

500 BOXES CAVENDISH TOBACCO, colored at reduced prices, for sale by REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

15 CANS PRIME NEW FIGS, REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

COPPER BOTTOMS—10 TONS COPPER Cement Boilers, for sale by J. & C. WILLEY, 124 & 126 Lake st.

LEATHER BELTING & LACE LEATHER of the best quality, for sale by RAWSON, FAIRS & CO., 70 South Water street.

250 BXS STARCH ON CONSIGNMENT. HASKIN, HARWOOD & CO., mh9-3t 92

DAILY TRIBUNE.

No. 61 CLARK STREET.

CITY OF CHICAGO.

Wednesday Morning.....March 18th, 1856.

Mr. Benton's Late Movements.

In 1854, when the then dominant Democratic party was first smitten by the repeal of Missouri Compromise, there were not wanting those who sought to establish a new party based on principles of Slavery, could be easily maintained, and new ties formed, which would bind the people of the Northern States to the support of power, by the promise of office and plunder. Others there were who thought that the Abolitionists and anti-Slavery men of the country, if they could be induced to act together, might be made to constitute a majority, and thus secure the control of the Government. Both these plans were attempted, and both failed. Neither the Democratic party of the States, nor the Abolitionists, could be induced to act with the new party. Each was willing to use it for its own purposes, but neither would trust it with power. Each feared that the other would betray it, and that it would betray both. Each was willing to use it to turn the Government over to its hands, but neither was willing to trust it with the Government. Each was willing to use it to turn the Democracy over to Abolition, but neither was willing to trust it with the Government. Each was willing to use it to turn Abolitionists over to the Democracy, but neither was willing to trust it with the Government. Each was willing to use it to turn Democrats

Wants.

HOUSEHOLD WANTS PROMPTLY SUPPLIED AT LOWEST MARKET RATES. ALL GOODS DELIVERED FREE OF CARTAGE. ADDRESS, ETC.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS ENGINEER OR FIREMAN

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

WHEREAS, CHARLES WHITCOMB and Almira Fuller, and Mary Fuller, wife of the said Almira Fuller, did on the first day of March, A. D. 1857, execute and deliver to me, the undersigned, a certain Deed of Trust, to secure the payment of certain promissory notes therein described, which said Deed of Trust was duly recorded in the Recorder's office of Cook county, Illinois, on the 3d day of March, A. D. 1857, in Book 446 of Deeds, page 97, and which said notes were duly assigned by the said Whitcomb and Almira Fuller, and Deed of Trust to the undersigned, by indorsement thereon; and whereas default has been made in the payment of the money in said notes mentioned, and the undersigned has been requested by the legal holders of said notes, I shall, by virtue of the power vested in me by said Deed of Trust, on Saturday, the 19th day of December, A.D. 1857, at the rear of the Court House in the city of Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. of said day, sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash in hand, the following described parcels of land, situate in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, and known as follows, to wit: Lots three (3) and four (4) in Block one (1) in Canal Trustees' subdivision of the west fractional quarter of section number twenty-nine (29), in Township thirty-nine (39) north of Range fourteen (14) east of the Third Principal Meridian, also Lots one (1) and two (2) in Block one (1) in Canal Trustees' subdivision of the east fractional quarter of section number twenty-nine (29), in Township thirty-nine (39) north of Range fourteen (14) east of the Third Principal Meridian, also